

Two Families of Spiders new to the United States.

By NATHAN BANKS.

The two families of Leptonetidæ and Oonopidæ, comprising very small, pale-colored spiders, are best described by comparison. The cephalothorax is broad; the dorsal groove is indistinct or wanting; there are rarely any radial grooves; the eyes are but six in number, or sometimes none; usually surrounded by a patch of black; the mandibles quite large and long, and with a long fang, and with some stiff bristles or teeth on the superior margin. The lip usually short, triangular, or broadly rounded; the maxillæ are inclined over the lip, but do not touch as in the Scytodidæ; the sternum broad; the legs quite long and slender, mostly destitute of spines; the abdomen more or less globose.

It is considered that the Oonopidæ have four stigmata, or lung-openings, on the venter, and the Leptonetidæ but two; but the second pair is so indistinct as to be practically valueless as a character; indeed, one genus, undoubtedly a Leptonetid, has been described as having four stigmata. The Leptonetidæ have three claws to tarsi and the Oonopidæ but two. A most useful secondary character is that in the Leptonetidæ; the first pair of legs is longer and their femora stouter than the other pairs; while in the Oonopidæ it is the fourth pair which is usually longer and the femora much thickened. The eyes in the Oonopidæ are larger and more in one group than in the Leptonetidæ. Some of the Oonopidæ have horny shields upon the abdomen, the Leptonetidæ have always a soft body. In the Leptonetidæ, as in the Scytodidæ, there is a little conical projection between the spinnerets, called the *colulus*; this is not present in the Oonopidæ. The cephalothorax in the Leptonetidæ is generally highest at or in front of the middle, while in the Oonopidæ it is highest behind the middle and slopes to the clypeus.

LEPTONETIDÆ.

In the Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 1891, Dr. Marx described from Keyserling's manuscript a little spider under the name of *Usofila gracilis*. It was said to have four stigmata, and was placed in the Dysderidæ. Simon soon noticed that it was allied to the Leptonetidæ, and thought it was his genus, *Psiloderces*. I have lately seen a specimen and feel sure it is a Leptonetid and agrees with Simon's genus. I cannot see any stigmata

behind the lung-slits. Mr. Kincaid, of Washington State, has sent me another Leptonetid, belonging to another genus and agreeing quite well with *Ochyrocera*, though the inferior spinnerets are widely separated.

The genera may be separated by the position of the side-eyes.

The s. e. form a diverging line and touch by their sides **Usofila**.
The s. e. touch at one point and form a single opening within **Ochyrocera**.

USOFILA Keys.

Marx, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 1891, p. 35.

Psiloderces Simon, Amer. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1892, p. 40.

Usofila gracilis Keys. Length 11 mm.—Pale yellow, abdomen whitish; cephalothorax broadly rounded, quite high a little behind eyes, smooth; the s. e. are more than their diameter from the slightly larger m. e. Mandibles quite prominent and diverging; sternum plainly longer than broad, triangular, legs long, first pair longest, the femora, especially femur i, slightly incrassated, all with scattered hairs; abdomen globose, with a few scattered hairs, sometimes a white spot above spinnerets. Male palpus consists of a pyriform bulb, with a short curved tube, tarsus nearly as long as the bulb, tibia and patellæ subequal.

From caves in California.

OCHYROCERA Simon.

Simon, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, p. 565.

Ochyrocera pacifica nov. sp.—Length 12 mm. Cephalothorax, legs and palpi yellowish; abdomen above gray, sternum and venter blackish, eyes surrounded with black. Cephalothorax but little longer than broad, truncate behind, slightly arched, highest behind eyes, no median groove and radial furrows extremely faint; clypeus narrower than length of eye-row; s. e. close to the equal m. e. Mandibles vertical, barely diverging, quite long, with a row of stiff hairs on superior margin; lip full as broad as long; sternum triangular, barely longer than broad in front. Legs slender, first pair longest, third femur longer than cephalothorax, all incrassated toward base, and with scattered hairs. Abdomen globose, with a few hairs above, spinnerets short, the inferior pair longest and quite wide apart at base, disclosing a distinct colulus. Region of epigynum swollen, a pale area containing a transverse reddish patch.

One female, Olympia, Washington (Trevor Kincaid). This differs from *Ochyrocera* in having the inferior spinnerets widely separated, and in the shorter lip; yet it is much nearer to this genus than to any other, and I dislike, at present, to erect a separate genus for it.

OONOPIDÆ.

In the Summer of 1894 I found on my desk at Sea Cliff, N. Y., a little spider, which, when touched by the pencil, leaped backward an inch to an inch and a quarter. It was collected, and to my surprise, belonged to *Orchestina*, the species of which are known to leap, and at least one of which occurs in southern Europe.

ORCHESTINA Simon.

Simon, Amer. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1892, p. 237.

Orchestina saltitans nov. sp.—Length 11 mm. Cephalothorax whitish, with a black marginal line and a black spot around eyes; mandibles pale; legs and palpi yellowish; sternum whitish; abdomen purplish above, quite dark near tip, venter pale, spinnerets white. Cephalothorax quite broad, yet plainly longer than broad, and broadest a little before the middle; highest behind the middle and sloping to the narrow clypeus; no dorsal groove nor radial furrows; three rows of curved hairs above; eyes large, subequal, all close together. Mandibles quite long, vertical; lip quadrangular, broader than long; sternum triangular, longer than broad, emarginate in front, tapering behind and prolonged between the posterior coxæ. Legs long and slender, fourth pair as long as first, third pair much the shortest, quite thickly clothed with hairs, two prominent claws; posterior femora greatly thickened, fully twice as broad as femur i, and not much over four times as long as broad. Abdomen nearly globuse, but a little longer than high, quite thickly clothed with stiff hairs; spinnerets all close together; region of epigynum slightly swollen, a transverse furrow, beneath which is a pale area crossed by a yellow line.

Sea Cliff, N. Y., July.

ERRATA.

Vol. v, p. 267, ninth line from top for anal *read* oval.

Page 268, for New York *read* New Jersey.

“ 224, for *Coptocyclus significus* *read* *C. signifera*.